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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CONTINUATION APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

Title: ADVANCED CLEANING SYSTEM

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RELATED INVENTIONS

This Application is a Continuation of co-pending, related U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/233,773 filed August 30, 2002 entitled FLUID DISTRIBUTION NOZZLE AND STREAM PATTERN which is a Divisional Application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/689,433 filed October 11, 2000, issued April 1, 2003 as U.S. Patent No. 6,540,424 entitled ADVANCED CLEANING SYSTEM, which is related to, based on and claims priority of earlier filed U.S. Provisional Patent Applications Serial Nos. 60/192,040 and 60/317,911 filed March 24, 2000 and September 6, respectively, and claims any and all benefits to which it is entitled therefrom.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cleaning devices and systems for use in the home, industrially or otherwise include a broad range of technology. With regard to hand-held, mop-like devices used by an individual, the

prior art is replete with variations. Conventional floor, ceiling, wall or other surface mops typically have a rigid, elongated handle portion, the handle having a proximal and a distal end. The handle portion is held closer to the proximal end, while a cleaning head is placed at the distal end of the handle. Typically, mop heads for use indoors are about 3-4 inches wide and about 9-12 inches long., and they typically have a removable sponge or other type absorbent pad portion. As is well know, once a cleaning pad becomes worn out or soiled beyond utility, it is removed and replaced with a fresh cleaning pad.

Typically, a mop head is dipped into a pail or bucket containing water and a cleaning agent. The mop head is wrung out so as not to deposit too great an amount of cleaning fluid on the surface being cleaned. It would be highly useful to provide a hand-held mopping system with an on-board, disposable, rechargeable or replaceable fluid reservoir.

U.S. Patent No. 5,071,489 issued Dec. 10, 1991 to Silvenis et al. teaches a floor cleaner using disposable sheets. The apparatus comprises a handle portion pivotally attached to a cleaning head member with a flat lower surface. The lower surface of the member has frictional means thereon which are intended to maintain a pre-moistened fabric sheet between the surface and an area to be cleaned. The frictional means are a series of raised portions, etc.

U.S. Patent No. 5,609,255 issued Mar. 11, 1997 to Nichols teaches a washable scrubbing mop head and kit. The device and system contains a multi-part handle, head portion, and an attachable sponge mop pad.

U.S. Patent No. 5,888,006 issued Mar. 30, 1999 to Ping et al. teaches a cleaning implement having a sprayer nozzle attached to a cleaning head member. Cleaning fluid sprays out

of a sprayer nozzle portion attached to a cleaning head mounted at the base of a handle portion, the head portion mounted to the handle portion with a universal joint.

U.S. Patent No. 5,953,784 issued Sep. 21, 1000 to Suzuki et al. teaches a cleaning cloth
5 and cleaning apparatus. The apparatus includes a handle with a front, flat head section for insertion into a bag-like cleaning cloth.

U.S. Patent No. 5,988,920 issued Nov. 23, 1999 to Kunkler et al. teaches a cleaning
implement having a protected pathway for a fluid transfer tube. The cleaning implement has a fluid
10 reservoir coupled to a dispenser with a universal joint, and a fluid transfer tube, the fluid transfer tube at least partially positioned to pass through the universal joint.

U.S. Patent No. 5,960,508 issued Oct. 5, 1999 to Holt et al. teaches a cleaning implement
having controlled fluid absorbency. U.S. Patent No. 6,003,191 issued Dec. 21, 1999 to Sherry et al.
15 teaches a cleaning implement. U.S. Patent No. 6,048,123 issued Apr. 11, 2000 to Holt et teaches a cleaning implement having high absorbent capacity. Overall maximum fluid absorbencies, rates of absorbency, and squeeze-out rates are defined, and examples of materials which exhibit those types of behavior are provided. As best understood, these inventions are directed to the use of superabsorbent materials, and not the use of conventional, natural and synthetic materials.

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A microfiber is atypically, and others are included herein as well, made of a polyester/polyamide blend that has a thickness finer than 1/100 of a human hair. In the industry of fibers and fabrics, the following classifications of fibers is considered standard:

	<u>Yarn Count</u>	<u>Fiber Classification</u>
25	>7.0 dpf*	coarse fiber
	2.4-7.0 dpf	normal fiber

1.0-2.4 dpf	fine
0.3-1.0 dpf	microfiber
<0.3 dpf	ultra-microfiber

5 *dpf = denier per filament

Note: A filament with a thickness of 1 denier corresponds to a yarn length of 9,000 meters/gram.
Thus, a 0.2 denier fiber corresponds to a yarn length of 45 kilometers/gram

SUMMARY AND ADVANTAGES

10 The present invention is an advanced cleaning system comprising a handle portion, the handle portion having a proximal end and a distal end; a cleaning head portion, the cleaning head portion adapted for use with a removable cleaning pad; and a cleaning fluid reservoir fluidically coupled to the cleaning head portion such that cleaning fluid is controllably allowed to flow via gravity onto the surface to be cleaned adjacent the cleaning head portion. The cleaning system
15 further comprises a nozzle portion mounted to the head portion. The cleaning system flow of cleaning fluid is a trickle. The head portion of the cleaning system is coupled to the handle portion with a yoke means. The cleaning system further comprises a cleaning pad.

 In a preferred embodiment, the advanced cleaning system comprising: a handle portion,
20 the handle portion having a proximal end and a distal end; and a cleaning head portion, the cleaning head portion adapted for use with a removable cleaning pad, the cleaning head portion having an essentially convex lower surface.

 The present invention is a cleaning system comprising: a handle portion, the handle
25 portion having a proximal end and a distal end; a cleaning head portion, the cleaning head portion adapted for use with a removable cleaning pad; and a cleaning fluid reservoir, the fluid reservoir fluidically coupled to the cleaning head portion; and means for controllably dispensing cleaning fluid from the fluid reservoir onto the surface to be cleaned adjacent the cleaning head portion.

The present invention is a cleaning system comprising: a handle portion, the handle portion having a proximal end and a distal end; a cleaning head portion, the cleaning head portion adapted for use with a removable cleaning pad; and means for removably coupling a cleaning fluid reservoir to the system for dispensing cleaning fluid adjacent the cleaning head portion.

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The present invention is a kit for a cleaning system comprising: an handle portion, the handle portion having a proximal end and a distal end; a cleaning head portion; one or more removable cleaning pads; and means for removably coupling a cleaning fluid reservoir to the system for dispensing cleaning fluid adjacent the cleaning head portion.

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The present invention is a method for applying a fluid to a surface with a tool comprising a handle portion, a head portion, and a fluid reservoir attached thereto, the method comprising the following steps: obtaining the handle portion; mechanically coupling a fluid reservoir to a handle portion and fluidically coupling the fluid reservoir to the head portion; controllably dispensing the fluid onto the surface; and distributing the fluid dispensed onto the surface with the head portion.

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The present invention is a cleaning system including: one or more shaft sections of a handle sub-assembly; a holster sub-assembly which mounts on the handle sub-assembly; a yoke section located at a distal end of the one or more shaft sections of a handle sub-assembly; a head sub-assembly coupled to the one or more shaft sections of the handle sub-assembly adjacent the yoke section; and a cleaning fluid reservoir having a fluid delivery tube and a nozzle assembly, the nozzle assembly being mountable onto the head sub-assembly.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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FIG. 1 is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning system

100 of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 3A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a head sub-assembly **300** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 3B is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher **308** of a head sub-assembly **300** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 3C is a representative side view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher **308** of a head sub-assembly **300** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 3D is a representative top view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher **308** of a head sub-assembly **300** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 3E is a set of three representative side views of preferred embodiments of a convex lower surface **330** of a head sub-assembly **300** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 4A is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **200** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 4B is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad

200 of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention, such as taken along **A-A**.

FIG. 4C is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad or sheet **200** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 4D is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **230** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention, such as taken along **B-B**.

FIG. 4E is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **240** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 4F is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **250** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 4G is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **200** and 4 different embossing patterns **203** overlaid the surface contacting portion **202** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 5A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a mid portion **400a** of a handle sub-assembly **400** (as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 5B is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a shaft section **410** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 5C is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a threaded shaft coupling member **430** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

5 FIG. 5D is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a sleeve member **420** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 5E is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a push rod **440** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 5F is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a telescoping shaft section **410a** of a handle sub-assembly **400** (as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 6A is a representative isometric view with hidden lines of a preferred embodiment of a yoke section **450** and universal joint **302** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

20 FIG. 6B is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a holster sub-assembly **470** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 6C is a representative isometric view of left side cradle portion and right side cradle portion of a preferred embodiment of a holster sub-assembly **470** of a cleaning system **100** of the

present invention.

FIG. 7A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a proximal end **501** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 7B is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a proximal end **501** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** and valve sub-assembly **800** with flexible fluid delivery tubing **504** and nozzle assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 8B is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** and valve sub-assembly **800** with flexible fluid delivery tubing **504**.

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FIG. 8C is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve cap portion **860** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 8D is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve cap portion **860** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8E is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a flex dome portion **830** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8F is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve post **810** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8G is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a valve post **810** of
5 a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8H is a representative detail view of a preferred embodiment of a dip tube **804** and duck bill valve **840** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

10 FIG. 8I is a representative isometric view of another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800a** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 8J is a representative isometric section view of another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800a** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 8K is a representative isometric section view of yet another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800b** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 9A is a representative upper side view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid
20 reservoir **500** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 9B is a representative lower side view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 10A is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a top portion **702** of a nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 10B is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a top
5 portion **702** of a nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 10C is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a lower portion **704** of a nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

10 FIG. 10D is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a lower portion **704** of a nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

FIG. 10E is a representative top view of a preferred embodiment of a flow pattern **710** of cleaning fluid **502** flowing through the nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the
15 present invention.

FIG. 10F is a representative perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a flow pattern **710** of cleaning fluid **502** flowing through the nozzle sub-assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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FIG. 11 is a representative schematic view of a preferred embodiment of a method of assembly of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The description that follows is presented to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the present invention, and is provided in the context of a particular application and its requirements. Various modifications to the disclosed embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and the general principals discussed below may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Therefore, the invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments disclosed, but the invention is to be given the largest possible scope which is consistent with the principals and features described herein.

It will be understood that in the event parts of different embodiments have similar functions or uses, they may have been given similar or identical reference numerals and descriptions. It will be understood that such duplication of reference numerals is intended solely for efficiency and ease of understanding the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting in any way, or as implying that the various embodiments themselves are identical.

FIG. 1 is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. The cleaning tool 100 consists of a preferred embodiment of an absorbent cleaning pad or sheet 200 which is removably mounted onto a cleaning head assembly 300. The head sub-assembly 300 is attached via universal joint 302 to a handle sub-assembly 400. The handle sub-assembly 400 can be disassembled for easy storage. A fluid reservoir 500 which is intended to carry a liquid cleaning solution 502 can be mounted on the handle sub-assembly 400 within a suitably designed holster sub-assembly 600. The fluid reservoir 500 has a flow delivery tube 504 which leads through a yoke portion on the handle sub-assembly

to an fluid nozzle sub-assembly **700** which is mounted on the cleaning head sub-assembly **300** near the leading edge of the absorbent pad or sheet **200**. A trigger mechanism **402** located on the proximal end of the handle sub-assembly **400** actuates a valve system for providing flow of fluid from the fluid reservoir **500** through the nozzle sub-assembly **700**.

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It will be understood that the mechanical linkages described herein between the shaft sections of the handle portion **400** can all be configured to be collapsible, dis-assemblable, telescoping, bayonet mounted and linked, etc. Such adaptability for the system is designed to enhance storage, packaging, and utility of the system **100** of the present invention.

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In a preferred embodiment, the handle portion **400** comprises sections which interlock together in a bayonet-type configuration. The sections are each distinctively keyed, sized or shaped to confirm that the advanced cleaning system **100** is assembled properly. In a preferred embodiment, the system is a one-time assembly system, and is basically a no-disassembly system.

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The shaft section **400a** and others, can be single assembly, over-torque-proof design, such as incorporating advanced, flanged or cone-shaped collars and keyed end sections, are also important and will be included within the present invention. In a preferred embodiment, the system is automatically self-adjusting, and the handle is self-aligning. The trigger draw can be set automatically, once the system is assembled.

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In a preferred embodiment, the delivery tubing **504** comprises 0.25 inch inside or outside diameter plastic or rubber tubing. The internal diameter can be larger or smaller, as desired or suitable. The tubing **504** can be replaceable and/or reusable, as desired or appropriate.

FIG. 3A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a head sub-assembly 300 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. The head sub-assembly 300 consists of a pad portion 304, a formed enclosure portion 306 and about 4 pinchers 308. In a preferred embodiment, the length and width of the pad portion 304 will be about 11 inches and 4 inches, respectively. The enclosure portion 306 will be integrally or otherwise formed, and can be formed separately or as part of the pad portion 304. It will be known to those skilled in the art that the overall size, shape and materials of construction of the pad portion 304 shall be varied upon the specific cleaning application intended.

As shown, nozzle snap 350 is positioned at the front, leading edge 352 of the pad portion 304. The nozzle snap 350 can be replaced with any nozzle portion 700 (as shown best in FIGS. 10A-10E) retaining means. Furthermore, it is also an option to have the head assembly 300 configured such that flow of cleaning fluid 502 flows through the head assembly 300 and out the nozzle assembly 700.

FIG. 3B is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher 308 of a head sub-assembly 300 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 3C is a representative side view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher 308 of a head sub-assembly 300 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 3D is a representative top view of a preferred embodiment of a pincher 308 of a head sub-assembly 300 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. Pinchers 308 and other mechanical securing means are well known in the art. Such pinchers 308 or other cleaning pad 200 (not shown) securing means will be formed of rubber or other flexible and resilient elastomeric or polymeric material. A circular rib 310 or other mechanical structure is useful for seating and securing the pincher 308 into the enclosure portion

306. The precise design of the slots 312 cut into the top surface 314 of the pinchers 308 can be modified as desired or needed.

FIG. 3E is a set of three representative cross section views of preferred embodiments of the convex lower surface 330 of a head sub-assembly 300 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention, such as shown in at least FIGS. 2 and 3A. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that as the cleaning system 100 of the present invention is used, in a typical floor or ground surface cleaning experience, the system is placed with the lower side 330 of the head assembly 300 facing downward. In the preferred embodiments shown, the lower side 332 of the head assembly 300 is slightly convex, the lower side 334 of the head assembly 300 is more convex, and the lower side 336 of the head assembly 300 is greatly convex. It will be understood that the radius of curvature of the lower surface 332 will be greater than the radius of curvature of lower surface 334 which will be also be greater than the radius of curvature of the lower surface 336.

In the preferred embodiments shown in FIG. 3E, it will be understood that during the cleaning experience, the leading edge 342 of the cleaning head assembly 300 is going to accumulate the greatest amount of debris initially. When the lower surface 330 of the cleaning head assembly 300 is essentially flat, the leading edge 342 of the head assembly 300 the leading edge 342 will become loaded with dirt very quickly as the head 300 is moved forward across the surface to be cleaned 712 (such as shown in FIG. 10E and 10F). Thus, by providing an increasingly convex shaped lower surface 332, 334 or 336, the leading edge will become decreasingly loaded earlier than the leading edge 342. It will be understood, therefore, that by providing a hemispherically or wedge or other-shaped lower surface 330, the loading of dirt and debris on the leading edge 342 as well as elsewhere on the lower surface 330 -336 can be carefully

controlled and optimized. It will be understood that the scope of the present invention includes flat as well as convex, wedge shaped, trapezoidal, stepped, or other shaped lower cleaning and contacting surface.

5 In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning head assembly **300** is optimized to prevent head flipping, such as when applying increased force to the head or when there is an increased frictional force between the cleaning head portion **300** and the floor or other surface being cleaned. In a preferred embodiment, the u-joint **302** is settled into a well or depression or cavity in the top portion of the head assembly **300**. It has been found that by bringing the point at which the u-joint
10 **302** is placed relatively closer to the lower surface of the cleaning head assembly, flipping of the head is reduced.

FIG. 4A is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **200** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 4B is a representative cross section view of a
15 preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **200** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention, such as taken along A-A.

With regard to FIGS. 4A and 4B, the cleaning pad **200** consists of a surface (to be cleaned) contacting portion **202** which is the portion of the cleaning pad **200** which comes into direct
20 contact with dirt and debris. This lower, surface contacting portion **202** lifts and locks dirt, dust, debris, hair, fluid, liquid, powder and other spills and materials and any other unwanted matter into itself. On one side of the surface contacting portion **202** there is a narrow strip of absorbent material **204** which has roughly the equivalent, or somewhat larger or somewhat smaller than, length and the width as the pad portion **304** of the head sub-assembly **300** (shown best in FIGS. 1-

3A). It will be understood that this absorbent material may be any known material which has the ability to absorb fluid, including superabsorbent materials.

Additionally, a polyethylene film backing layer **206** is bonded at points **208** to the surface contacting portion **202**. The film backing layer **206** can be formed of polyethylene or any suitable plastic, rubber, other elastomeric, polymeric or other flexible or otherwise suitable and desirable material which may be available. An advantage of using a fluid impervious material for the backing layer **206** is to prevent fluid leakage into and onto the head sub-assembly **300**. Therefore, the use of any essentially fluid or dirt impermeable or impervious material would be useful in this application as backing layer **206** and will, therefore, be claimed within the scope of this patent. It will be known to those skilled in the art that the bonding **208** may be formed by heat sealing or thermo-sealing, various adhesives, any suitable bonding or sealing method, stitching, etc. Thus, absorbent material **204** is retained in a fixed position relative to the lower portion **202** by bonded points **208**.

In a preferred embodiment, one or more portions of the cleaning pad **200** and/or the surface contacting portion **202** and/or the absorbent material **204** comprises a point unbonded web material as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,858,112 issued Jan. 12, 1999 to Stokes et al. and 5,962,112 issued Oct. 5, 1999 to Haynes et al. or other material such as described by U.S. Patent No. 4,720,415 issued Jan. 19, 1988 to Vander Wielan et al. or any superabsorbent material such as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,995,133 issued Feb. 1991 and 5,638,569 both issued to Newell, 5,960,508 issued Oct. 5, 1999 to Holt et al., and 6,003,191 issued Dec. 21, 1999 to Sherry et al., all of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference herein, in their entirety.

In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning pad **200** and/or the surface contacting portion **202** comprises a spunbond fiber nonwoven web having a basis weight of approximately 68 grams per square meter. The spunbond fibers comprise bicomponent fibers having a side-by-side configuration where each component comprise about 50%, by volume, of the fiber. The spunbond fibers will comprise first and second polypropylene components and/or a first component comprising polypropylene and a second component comprising propylene-ethylene copolymer. About 1% or more or less of titanium oxide or dioxide is added to the fiber(s) in order to improve fiber opacity. The spunbond fiber nonwoven web s thermally bonded with a point unbonded pattern. The nonwoven web is bonded using both heat and compacting pressure by feeding the nonwoven web through a nip formed by a pair of counter-rotating bonding rolls; the bonding rolls comprise one flat roll and one engraved roll. The bonded region of the nonwoven web comprises a continuous pattern that corresponds to the pattern imparted to the engraved roll. Further, the bonded region is applied to the web when it passes through the nip. The bonded region will range between approximately about 27% to about 35% of the area of the nonwoven web and forms a repeating, non-random pattern of circular unbonded regions. Absorbency enhancing or superabsorbent materials, including superabsorbent polymers, powders, fibers and the like may be combined with the cleaning pad **200**.

In a preferred embodiment, the unbonded regions of the cleaning pad material **200** as described above are used as the surface **202** to be placed in contact with the surface to be cleaned **712**. These unbonded regions, laminated or pressed onto the layer of fibers which is opposite the unbonded region, are highly effective at lifting and locking the dirt, dust, debris, hair, spilled or applied fluids, cleaning solutions, etc. In preferred embodiments, the unbonded portions of the material can be imparted with a scrubby or scruffy surface treatment or composition of material, such as a powder, abrasive, cleaning agent, physical texturing of the fibers, hot air or fluid

disruption of the unbonded fibers or other portions to enhance their cleaning capacity and efficacy.

In a preferred embodiment, the absorbent material **204** or elsewhere in the pad **200** comprises a laminate of an air-laid composite and a spunbond fiber nonwoven web. The nonwoven web comprises monocomponent spunbond fibers of polypropylene having a basis weight of approximately 14 grams per square meter. The air-laid composite comprises from about 85% to about % kraft pulp fluff and from about 10% to about 15% bicomponent staple fibers. The bicomponent staple fibers have a sheath-core configuration; the core component comprises polyethylene terephthalate and the sheath component comprises polyethylene. The air-laid composite has a basis weight between about 200 and about 350 grams per square meter and an absorbency of between about 8 and about 11 grams per gram. With regard to absorbency, the stated absorbency was determined under no load by placing a 4"x4" sample in three inches of tap water for three minutes, the sample is then removed from the water and held by a corner allowing it to gravity drip for one minute. The (wet weight - dry weight)/dry weight yields the gram per gram absorbency.

In preferred embodiments of the cleaning pad **204**, PET or other hydrophillic fibers useful for scrubbing are employed. Additionally, nylon fibers are useful as they increase the coefficient of friction when they become wet. Increasing the coefficient of friction between the cleaning pad **200** and the surface being cleaned or coated is useful for better cleaning, coating performance. Any component of the cleaning pad **200** may be composed of microfibers and ultra-microfibers having a denier per filament (dpf) less than or equal to about 1.0.

In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning pad **200** is loaded or doped with micro-encapsulated amounts of cleaning compounds. The cleaning fluid itself **502** can be micro-

encapsulated, and individual cleaning compounds can be used separately. These would includes, without limitation: anti-microbial, sanitizing and de-odorizing agents, cleaning agents, waxes, polishes or shining agents, softening agents, friction-enhancing compounds or surfaces, perfumes, etc. multi-phases systems may also be applied to a floor or other surface in this way.

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When the cleaning pad **200** is positioned such that the pad portion **304** of the head sub-assembly **300** is aligned with the absorbent material **204**, and the film backing **206** is adjacent the lower surface of the pad portion **304** of the head subassembly **300**, it will be known to those skilled in the art that the rectangular sections **210** can be folded over the lengthwise edges **320** of the pad portion **304**, including the leading edge **352** and the back edge **354**, and pinched into the slotted portions **312** of the pinchers **308**. In this manner, the cleaning pad **200** will be retained on the head portion or assembly **300** in a desired position.

In a preferred embodiment, one or two sections of the absorbent material **202** are removed from the lengthwise portions **320**, resulting in one or more notches **260** in the cleaning pad means **200**. These notches **260** make it easier for the user to attach the cleaning pad or sheet **200** to the cleaning head assembly **300** without flow or delivery of cleaning fluid liquid **502** is not interrupted or impeded. Providing a double notched **360** cleaning pad or sheet **200** makes it possible for the user to orient the cleaning pad in at least two different configurations without obstructing flow of cleaning solution or fluid **502**.

As best shown in FIG. 4A, notch **360** located on one or two side panels **210** such as indicated is particularly adapted for use when the contour of the head sub-assembly **300** and the position of the nozzle assembly **700** thereon requires clearance for delivery of cleaning fluid **502**

therefrom. This cleaning fluid delivery notch 360 can be shaped or otherwise formed as desired, including perforated section which is torn out by the consumer, a slit portion, various shaped section cut-out,

5 FIG. 4C is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad or sheet 200 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. It will be understood that the cleaning pad 200 used with the cleaning system 100 of the present invention may be any useful or desirable cleaning pad or cloth, unwoven, non-woven or woven materials, co-materials, bonded or laminated materials, for any of various structurally distinct construction. Furthermore, any optimum or
10 possible combination or synthesis of the various embodiments of cleaning pads shown in FIGS. 1, 4A-4F will be useful herein and, therefore, are included within the scope of this invention.

 FIG. 4D is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad 230 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention, such as taken along B-B. It will be
15 understood by the foregoing and the following that this invention includes providing a single layer portion of material for the cleaning pad 230 which is capable of being fluid absorbent and will scrub a surface while maintaining integrity. As described, the single layer portion of material cleaning pad 230 can be formed by any material or material-forming process known, including woven and non-woven materials, polymers, gels, extruded materials, laminates, layered materials
20 which are bonded together integrally and thus form a co-material, fused materials, extruded materials, air laying, etc. additionally, materials which are useful include sponges, fabrics, etc.

 FIG. 4E is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad 240 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. The cleaning pad 240 is formed of discrete

sections or portions. Peripheral edge sections **242** are useful for pinching into the pinchers **308** of the head assembly **300**. Adjacent to edge sections can be one or more lengthwise or widthwise orientated strips of material **244** which will have enhanced, preselected, predetermined and other desirable and advantageous properties for cleaning and mopping surfaces.

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FIG. 4F is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **250** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. The cleaning pad **250** is formed of layers of material or is a single layer of material, as discussed above and elsewhere herein, but there is an enhanced surface contacting side **252**. This enhanced surface contacting layer or portion of
10 cleaning pad **250** can be optimized for providing a cleaning fluid to the surface, such as with micro capsules or encapsulated fluids or agents. The enhanced surface **252** of the cleaning pad **250** can have scrubbing or abrasive qualities. The enhanced surface **252** can also be formed by a mechanical stamping, bonding, pressing, compression, extrusion, sprayed, sputtered, laminated or other surface forming or affecting process.

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Furthermore, the upper layer **254** of the cleaning pad **250** will be formed of any suitable material, if different than that of the enhanced surface **252**. In general, however, the upper layer **254** can be formed of a fluid membrane or an impervious or absorbent or other non-absorbent material. Such upper layer **254** can be laminated, heat sealed, fused, compressed with, glued to or
20 otherwise in contact with the surface contacting portion **252**.

It will be understood that various absorbent materials **204** are able to absorb and hold fluids, preventing dripping or "squeeze-out", even under applied pressure. Thus, as a user uses the system **100**, the cleaning pad **200** will absorb spilled or applied fluids, including cleaning fluids,

polishes, special surface coatings, etc. As the user continues through the cleaning experience, whereas conventional materials may tend to allow the absorbed fluid to be re-released, such as at the sides, front or back of the drawing movement of the head assembly 300. This absorbent material 204 or other portion of the cleaning pad 200 will be enhanced to prevent release, drippage
5 or squeeze-out of fluid absorbed therein.

In a preferred embodiment, an internal or external or combination cage, frame, ribcage, scrim or scrim assembly for providing an enhanced structure to the cleaning pad 200 will be used. This scrim or internal frame system for the cleaning pad 200 or the absorbent portion 204 thereof,
10 is intended to provide a structure such that fluid can be absorbed into the cleaning pad 200 but fluid release is avoided. The scrim can also take the form of an open-textured or fishnet-type knit material. The open weave or mesh of the scrim material enhances the capacity to hold, lift and lock or other wise entrap and remove dirt, dust, hair, lint, fuzz, and other debris or soils to be removed by the system 100. The scrim material, being a rigid, more durable, stiffer or thicker material than
15 other portions of the cleaning pad 200, will prevent the cleaning pad 200 from being compressed during use, or otherwise, such that the fluid absorbed into the absorbent portion 204 or elsewhere on the cleaning pad 200 will not be squeezed out. International Publication Number WO 98/42246 published 1 October 1998 describes additional embodiments of a cleaning implement comprising a removable cleaning pad 200, including a scrim and scrim portion for scrubbing, and is
20 incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Thus, it will be understood that a preferred embodiment of the cleaning pad 200 of the present invention includes any suitable open pore, burlap or fishnet type sponge structure for snagging, or collecting particulate. Such cleaning pad 200 can be enhanced by providing

embossing **203** (as best shown in FIG. 4G) and/or providing slits or pre-cut holes, openings, slots or other apertures, with or without removing material when creating those openings. The surface contacting portion **202** of a cleaning pad **200** can be sliced or slotted prior to assembly, if using more than one component. In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning portion **202** or other portion of the pad **200** is a robust material marketed by PGI as Lavette Super.

In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning pad or sheet **200** comprises strips or stripes of scrubbing or abrasive material. Such abrasive will be surface-safe, so as not to damage the finish, polish or other desirable qualities of a smooth floor or other surface to be cleaned

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In preferred embodiments, the cleaning pad **200** has an absorbent portion **204** which is comprised of a plurality of layers of absorbent material. The layers can be formed by individual slices, a single, rolled section of material which is simply flattened into a layered, absorbent portion **204**. As described, such can be formed of rayon, polyester, nylon material, pulp, combinations and composites and multi-and bi-component materials can be used.

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FIG. 4G is a representative cross section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning pad **200** and 4 different embossing patterns **203** overlaid the surface contacting portion **202** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. The surface contacting portion **202** can contain apertures **203** designed to scoop up and entrap dirt, hair, crumbs, and dust. Aperture designs **203** include many, such as those shown as A, B, C, and D. The aperture designs **203** shown are merely representative of a few of the possible designs, and while others will become apparent to those skilled in the art, they will be covered within the scope and purview of the present invention.

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FIG. 5A is a representative exploded view of a mid portion **400a** of a handle sub-assembly **400** such as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. It will be known based on the foregoing and the following that the mid portion **400a** of the handle sub-assembly **400** can have various embodiments, and but essentially a single preferred embodiment are described herein. The handle sub-assembly **400** consists of a shaft section **410** with a sleeve member **420** pressed onto place at either end. Further, it will be known to those skilled in the art that additional means for securing the sleeve members **420** into the ends of the shaft sections **410** will be available, including threaded ends, pins, welding, other types of press fittings, compression and expansion fittings or adhesives, and other common or custom coupling or attachment means, etc.

FIG. 5B is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a shaft section **410** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. The tubular shaft section **410** can be formed of any of a variety of materials and methods, including but not limited to the following materials and methods of forming those: glass, paper, cardboard, wood, any metals including steels, aluminum, titanium, alloys including chrome, molybdenum, plastics, composites including fiber glass, formica, natural and synthetic, man-made materials, canes, tubular members made of carbon components, crystals, fibers, alloys, etc., by extrusion, pressing, braking, rolling sheet portions, stamping, carved, otherwise shaped, formed, prepared and/or assembled.

FIG. 5C is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a shaft coupling **430** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 5D is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a sleeve member **420** of a handle sub-

assembly 400 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention.

The threaded shaft coupling member 430 has one or more helically threaded portions 426 which align and thread into matching threaded portion 424 in the sleeve member 420. It will be apparent, therefore, that by coupling multiple shaft sections 410 together with shaft coupling members 430 between different shaft sections 410, a handle sub-assembly 400 having essentially any desired length or other geometry may be obtained. Additionally, an opening or hole 428 extends through the coupling member 430.

FIG. 5E is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a push rod 440 such as of a mid-portion 400a handle sub-assembly 400 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. The push rod 440 extends through holes 422 passing through the sleeve members 420 and through the openings 428 through the coupling members 430. Local deformations 442 at either end of the push rod 440 serve as detents or stops for controlling translation of the push rod 440 as desired.

FIG. 5F is a representative view of a preferred embodiment of a telescoping shaft section 410a of a handle sub-assembly 400 (as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2) of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention.

It will be understood by the foregoing and the following that the handle sub-assembly 400 of a cleaning system 100 can comprise one or more shaft sections 410 in a coupled, hinged, telescoping, collapsible, expanding or other configuration. A plurality of telescoping or collapsing shaft sections 410 in combination is space-saving, convenient to use and economical to manufacture, and is included within the scope of the present invention.

FIG. 6A is a representative isometric view with hidden lines of a preferred embodiment of a yoke section 450 and a universal joint 302 of a handle sub-assembly 400 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. The yoke section 450 can be formed by injection molding, extrusion, etc. A coupling portion 452 is adapted for coupling to the universal joint 302 which couples to the head assembly 300 as shown in FIG. 1. Thus, upward and downward motion of the handle assembly 400 can be achieved. Furthermore, by mounting the universal joint 302 onto the head assembly 300, the universal joint 302 can swivel and the handle assembly 400 can move laterally. A central opening 490 through the yoke section 450 is particularly useful for passing a fluid delivery tube 504 through for attachment of a nozzle sub-assembly 700 to a head portion 300.

FIG. 6B is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a holster sub-assembly 470 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 6C is a representative isometric view of left side cradle portion 472 and right side cradle portion 474 of a preferred embodiment of a holster sub-assembly 470 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention.

The left side cradle portion 472 and right side cradle portion 474 can be injection or blow molded of rigid plastic. Tab portions, mating adhesion points, or other coupling means on the mating faces of the left side cradle portion 472 and right side cradle portion 474 couple the cradle portions together detachably or permanently.

As shown in FIG. 6B, cylindrical slide member 460 fits within hollow internal opening 462 at the proximal end 494 of the tubular section 492. Therefore, the slide member 460 is moved distally through the hollow internal opening 462 at the end of the tubular section 492. Distally, it engages bearingly upon valve lever 478 or other structure extending trans-axially through or at

least into tubular section **492** as shown. Proximally, a shaft coupling member **496** retains the slide member **460**, which is biased proximally by spring **498** or other biasing member, disposed within the opening **462** of tubular shaft section **492** between the proximal end portion **461** of the slide **460** and the biasing arm **475** of the lever portion **478**.

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FIG. 7A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a proximal end **501** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 7B is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a proximal end **501** of a handle sub-assembly **400** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention.

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As shown, the right handle portion **510** couples with the left handle portion **512** through detachable or permanent mating means **514**. Together with an optional overmolded portion **520**, the three sections form an ergonomic hand grip for the distal end **500** of the handle assembly **400**. As shown, trigger member **402** is retained within the assembly **500** with trigger pin **560**. First spring means **562** biases the trigger in a set position.

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As shown, upper portion **532** of the collar portion **530** engages the distal ends **534** of right and left handle portions **510** and **512**, respectively. Thus, handle coupling **540** is retained between the collar **530** and the right and left handle portions **510** and **512**, respectively, and slides within proximal shaft portion **564**. Pull rod **440** extends through handling coupling **540** and proximal shaft portion **564**. Second spring means **566** is positioned over the pull rod **440** retained in position between slide stop **442**. At a distal end, shaft sleeve **420**, as shown in FIGS. 5A and 5D, couples to proximal shaft portion **564**, with shaft coupling member **430** threadingly engaged thereto, as shown in FIGS. 5A and 5C.

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As trigger **402** is squeezed manually or otherwise, bearing surface **542** on trigger **402** bears thrustingly upon proximal end **544** of handle coupling **540** to drive the handle coupling **540** distally in direction **B**. The distal end **546** of handle coupling **540** bears upon push rod **440** through second spring means **566**. In a preferred embodiment, the handle assembly **501** is automatically self-adjusting. Upon initial assembly, a first draw on the trigger **402** sets the correct distances for trigger travel as it translates to activation of the valve assembly **800** on the reservoir **500**. The action is a modified ratchet mechanism as found on caulking guns and other extrusion or pump devices.

FIG. 8A is a representative exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** and valve sub-assembly **800** with flexible fluid delivery tubing **504** and nozzle assembly **700** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8B is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** and valve sub-assembly **800** with flexible fluid delivery tubing **504**. FIG. 8C is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve cap portion **860** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8D is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve cap portion **860** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8E is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a flex dome portion **830** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8F is a representative isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a valve post **810** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8G is a representative section view of a preferred embodiment of a valve post **810** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8H is a representative detail view of a preferred embodiment of a dip tube **804** and duck bill valve **840** of a valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning

system **100** of the present invention.

The valve sub-assembly **800** essentially comprises, in a preferred embodiment, a retaining cap portion **802** which fits over the neck **580** of a fluid reservoir. Ascending, when in operating position, from the retaining cap portion **802** there is an elongated dip tube **804** with a duck-bill type flow restrictor or valve **806** at the distal end of the dip tube **804**.

The outer peripheral edge **822** of the valve cap portion **860** is seated onto an inner flange **824** of the retaining cap portion **802**. The valve post **810** is disposed within the central opening **826** through the valve cap portion **860**, and the flex dome portion **830** is mounted opposite the valve cap portion **860** with the valve post **810** extending through the assembly **800**. In the normally closed position, as shown in FIG. 8C, a first sealing portion **812** of the valve post **810** mates with the upper lip **828** of the central opening **826** and prevents flow through the opening **818** and through the exit port **808**.

However, when the valve post **810** is moved upwards as shown by directional indicating arrow **C**, then the fluid **502** is allowed to flow through opening **818** and through exit port **808**. It will be understood that the flex dome portion **830** serves to maintain the valve assembly **800** in a normally closed position, i.e., with the first sealing portion **812** seated firmly against the upper lip **828** of the central opening **826**. As the flex dome **830** flexes, the valve post **810** moves axially within the central opening **826** through the valve cap portion **860**.

Thus, it will be apparent from the foregoing and the following that as cleaning fluid **502** flows out of the fluid reservoir **500**, in order to prevent creating a vacuum in the fluid reservoir **500**

while dispensing fluid, thereby interfering with liquid flow by gravity, dip tube **804** which is seated into the side opening **840** allows air to enter the fluid reservoir **500**. Air vent opening **842** in flex dome portion **830** provides open communication with the atmosphere through dip tube **804**. The duck bill valve **806** or other fluid restrictor means prevents flow of cleaning fluid **502** into the dip tube **804** while at the same time permitting flow of air into the fluid reservoir **500** to replace the volume of cleaning solution or fluid **502** utilized. Thus it will be understood that the system **100** described herein operates by gravity flow of the cleaning fluid through the valve post **810** based upon a pressure head created by remaining fluid in the fluid reservoir **500**.

FIG. 8I is a representative isometric view of another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800a** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8J is a representative isometric section view of another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800a** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 8K is a representative isometric section view of yet another preferred embodiment of a valve sub-assembly **800b** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. It will be understood that the valve assembly **800a** includes the duck bill valve portion **806** without the dip tube portion **804** of the prior embodiments. In yet another preferred embodiment, the valve assembly **800b** comprises a ball and spring-type check valve **807**. It will be understood that other means for venting the fluid reservoir **500** will also be included within the scope of the present invention.

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In either case, the duck bill valve **806** or the ball and spring-type check valve **807** or other, as fluid flow trickles out of the system, the volume of the remaining fluid within the fixed-volume reservoir becomes smaller. In order to ventilate the reservoir **500** as the system is in operation, i.e., to maintain essentially atmospheric pressure therewithin as the cleaning fluid **502** flows out of the

reservoir **500**, once a slightly negative pressure is achieved which is sufficient to overcome the closing force of the valve subassembly **800** or **800a** or **800b**, flow of air from the atmosphere flows in a single direction into the reservoir **500**, thereby maintaining essentially atmospheric pressure within the reservoir **500** at all times. This system will also provide a uniform flow of cleaning fluid
5 **502** out of the reservoir **500**.

FIG. 9A is a representative upper side view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. FIG. 9B is a representative lower side view of a preferred embodiment of a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** of a cleaning system **100** of
10 the present invention.

It will be understood that the fluid reservoir **500** will contain any desired cleaning fluid or solution **502**, including water, etc. In the event that the fluid reservoir **500** is not used with the system **100**, in the example of spare or inventories of cleaning fluid reservoirs **500**, the reservoirs
15 **500** can be closed using a standard or custom closure cap.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art, based upon the foregoing and upon the following, that the liquid cleaner **502** in the fluid reservoir **500** is essentially water, optionally with low levels of active and/or inactive ingredients. Such cleaning fluid system **502** will be comprised
20 of surfactants and/or solvents, perhaps combined with a water soluble polymer, such as polyacrylate, which actually acts like a clear floor wax. Other cleaning enhancers, floor polishes, anti-streaking agents, fragrances, etc. may be useful in such system **502**.

In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning solution provides a no-rinse, single layer, one-step

method for cleaning and polishing surfaces including walls, floors, ceilings, leaving a streak-free, non-tacky, clean surface non-attractive to dirt, soils, debris, etc. The device of the present invention can be used with a single, apply and wipe off solution that cleans without the need to rinse, and which leaves a shine and is not tacky or sticky. In a preferred embodiment, the cleaning fluid **502** comprises a sanitization fluid which serves to sanitize the surface being cleaned, coated or otherwise covered. In preferred embodiments, the cleaning fluid **502** comprises de-odorizing and/or odorizing components.

The advanced cleaning system of the present invention **100** will be particularly suited for cleaning, polishing, or applying a cleaning, shining or other fluid to wood, tile, marble, vinyl, floor covering, hard surfaces, asphalt tile, glass terrazzo, slate, rock, metallic, polymeric, composite or other surfaces.

In a preferred embodiment, the valve sub-assembly **800** of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention is designed such that air does not flow through dip tube **804** and across restrictor valve **806** into fluid reservoir **500** until a certain predetermined volume of liquid has been withdrawn from the reservoir. As the cleaning fluid **502** flows through the system and out the nozzle assembly **700**, a slight vacuum develops within the empty space above the remaining liquid **502** in the reservoir **500**, before air enters the system to fill the vacuum. The valve subassembly **800** becomes a flow control valve for the cleaning fluid **502** by controlling the air flow into the reservoir **500** and/or the cleaning fluid **502** flow out of the reservoir **500**. This method of controlling the flow of cleaning fluid through the system **100** will include other means for controlling the flow, including other control valves, manual, battery or electrically driven or actuated pumps, aerosol mechanism, etc., and will be included within the scope of this invention.

In a preferred embodiment, the reservoir means **500** is keyed, as shown, to fit into the holster assembly **600** in a particular way. This permits orientation of the valve assembly **800** in the holster assembly **600** as desired. The key means can also comprise a locking mechanism to retain the reservoir **500** within the holster portion **600**. This locking mechanism can be part of the reservoir **500**, such as a clamp, clip, groove or slot with mating portion on the handle portion **400** somewhere, or the locking means can be mounted to or otherwise part of the handle portion **400**, such as a clamp, spring-loaded clip, or equivalent secured to shaft section **410** or elsewhere on the system. Based on the foregoing,, any combination of locking means and/or keying means for the reservoir **500** to the system **100** is included within the scope of the present invention.

As best shown in FIGS. 1, 6B, 6C,8A and 9A, the removable coupling means, a system for conveniently coupling and detaching the reservoir, comprises a shaped holster portion with a keyed locking means adapted to receive and lock into place a cleaning fluid reservoir with a correspondingly-shaped mating portion thereon. As shown in FIG. 1 and 11, the reservoir portion **500** seats inside the cradle or holster **600**. The removable reservoir **500** has an upper portion **506** having a slightly smaller geometry than its lower portion **508**, such that the reservoir location is positioned by stepped portion **548** within the cradle portion **600**. The outer edge **554** of the cradle portion **600** firmly seats the reservoir means **500**. An external groove **550** located on a peripheral portion of the cradle portion **600** with a correspondingly-shaped mating portion **552** on the reservoir **500** accommodates the elongated shaft section **400a** or handle **400** at an angle as shown.

In a preferred embodiment, the reservoir **500** has 2 or more compartments, these can be used for containing various chemicals, compounds, cleaners, shining agents, water, etc. If there are 2 chambers, and there is a mixing or common sprayer head, then 2 different liquids can be

dispensed, for example, an oxidant bleach in one, a chelating agent in the other (see U.S. Patent No. 5,767,055 issued June 16, 1998 to Choy, incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety).

These can be individually or commonly actuated, with selection means adapted to the specific type of reservoir or multiple-reservoir system used. Multi-chamber reservoirs will also be included within the scope of the present invention.

FIG. 10A is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a top portion 702 of a nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 10B is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a top portion 702 of a nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 10C is a representative upper isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a lower portion 704 of a nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 10D is a representative lower isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a lower portion 704 of a nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment, ergonomic or high-friction finger grip portions 707 of lower nozzle portion 704 enhance ease of use. It will be understood that these may be material such as rubber or other suitable polymer or other material stubs, appliques or laminates. They could also comprise deformations or protrusions or other formed, shaped or integrated means, as shown.

The snap means 706 or other means for mounting the nozzle 300 to the head assembly 300 can be replaced with any equivalent, including o-ring mounts, snap mounts, screw in, threaded or bayonet mounted, with or without spring-loaded mechanism, as may be most desirable for enhancing utility. A break-away or pop-off, snap-on nozzle assembly 700 will prevent damage to

the nozzle assembly **700**, the head assembly **300**, or to furniture, drapery, etc. Such will also be useful for storage of the system **100**.

As described above, manual activation of the finger trigger **402** causes pull rod **440** to be axially moved distally, the linkages between the proximal shaft section **564** and the mid section **400a** and between the mid section **400a** and the tubular shaft section **492** of the causing the pull rod **440** to bear distally upon slide **460**. As slide **460** is moved distally disposed within the opening **462** of tubular shaft section **492**, lever **478** is pivoted so as to bear upwardly against the flex dome portion **830** of the valve sub-assembly **800**. As the valve post **810** is un-seated, fluid flows downwardly, by force of gravity, from reservoir **500**, through valve post **810**, central opening **826** of valve cap **860**, flexible delivery tubing **504**, and nozzle assembly **700**.

It will be understood that in another preferred embodiment, the flex dome portion **830** can be replaced with a spring loaded or other biased, pumping means.

In a preferred embodiment, the seals of the valve post **810** can be enhanced, such as through the use of o-rings, flat seals, cone seals, quad surface and quad ring seals, gland seals, etc.

As described above, the present system is a gravity-fed system, although manually pumped and aerosol or other pressurized delivery systems are included within the scope of the present invention and are claimed herein. As cleaning fluid flows through delivery tube **504**, it will emerge from the nozzle assembly **700** as a trickle, cascade, dribble, drip, drizzle, drop, dispersion, seep, spray, stream, sprinkle or other emission having any predetermined or random flow pattern **710**. The flow patter **710** may also be .varying or modulating. Either one or both of the upper portion

702 and the lower portion 704 of the nozzle assembly 700 has a means 706 for coupling the assembly 700 together, i.e., for coupling a first portion 702 and a second portion 704, as well as for coupling a nozzle assembly 700 to the head sub-assembly 300, including a snap, groove, bayonet mount, mating, helically threaded grooves, hook and loop material (Velcro®) or other attachment mechanism or means. The nozzle 700 could also, in a preferred embodiment, be formed integrally within the head assembly 300, such as comprising one or more unitary molded portions, such that a delivery tube 504 plugs into or otherwise ports directly thereinto.

In a preferred embodiment, the nozzle 700 minimizes vapors, misting, fogging and/or other phase change loss of the cleaning solution during dispensing the fluid 502.

Flow through the orifices 708 of the lower portion 704 or any other portion or portions of the nozzle assembly 700 results in a flow pattern 710 as shown in FIGS. 10E-10F. In a preferred embodiment, the orifices 708 are about 0.5 millimeters in diameter, or more or less, and are directed directly outward, forward, downward, at an angle, to the front, back, side or other, etc.

In a preferred embodiment, the nozzle assembly 700 results in a 5-stream trickle pattern with the following specifications:

Stream	Azimuth Angle	Elevation Angle
Single	0°	-27°
Pair	+/-43°	-19°
Pair	+/-71.6°	-15°

Based on the foregoing, it will be understood that within the scope of the present invention, the direction of the flow of cleaning fluid 502 as it emerges from an orifice 708 on the nozzle

assembly 700 can vary from an angle between about parallel to the floor, or other surface to be cleaned, to about 30 degrees above parallel, to about 30 degrees below the parallel. In terms of flow pattern of the cleaning fluid 502, the flow can be directed upward, to form an arching trickle or stream, or it can be directed parallel to the surface, or it can be directed somewhat toward the surface to be cleaned.

In a preferred embodiment, the flow of cleaning fluid 502 through the nozzle assembly 700 is optimized to provide an even, uniform distribution, trickle pattern of cleaning fluid 502 in front of the cleaning head assembly 300. The optimum cleaning fluid pattern is a circular area in front of and to the sides in front of the head portion 300. In another preferred trickle distribution pattern, the cleaning fluid 502 is dispensed evenly, in a straight line, essentially in front of the cleaning head portion 300. Flow of cleaning fluid 502 is adequate through all of the orifices 708, rather than being insufficient at the sides. This embodiment is an improvement over systems in which trickle of fluid at the side portions might be slightly less or event totally insufficient, whereas the flow in the center of the nozzle is adequate, due to greater pressure drop through the outside orifices.

FIG. 10E is a representative top view of a preferred embodiment of a flow pattern 710 of cleaning fluid 502 flowing through the nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention. FIG. 10F is a representative perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a flow pattern 710 of cleaning fluid 502 flowing through the nozzle sub-assembly 700 of a cleaning system 100 of the present invention.

As viewed from above, as shown in FIG. 10E, the flow pattern 710 is outwardly diverging. As viewed from the side in a cross section view, the flow pattern 710 is semi- cone shaped. It will

be understood that while fluid may emerge at an angle directed toward or away from or perpendicular to the surface to be cleaned **712**, i.e., the floor, the system **100** described herein is primarily a gravity-fed system. In other words, fluid emanating from the nozzle assembly will have an initial direction of flow which may or may not include vertical components, i.e., the fluid
5 directed downward perpendicular to the plane of the floor **712**, and would also have some horizontal components, i.e., directed either directly outwardly perpendicular to the surface to be cleaned **712** or directed somewhat toward the surface **712**. Furthermore, as a result of the force of gravity acting upon that fluid flow, the flow will develop vertical directional components therein.

10 Another unique aspect of the present invention is the virtually endless possibility of variations in flow pattern achievable using a nozzle assembly **700** such as shown and described herein. Any known or new and unique variation in nozzle design, including unitary design formed by molding, casting, turning or milling, or any other material additional or removal process, or any multi-section design formed by any of the preceding. Fluid can flow through one or more orifices
15 **708** directed at any angle or angles toward the floor or other surface to be cleaned **712**, or at any angle or angles directly perpendicular to the surface **712**, or at any angle or angles between 0 and 90 degrees from directly up and away from the floor, although for a floor cleaning system, the latter type would potentially be of less utility.

20 FIG. 11 is a representative schematic view of a preferred embodiment of a method of assembly of a cleaning system **100** of the present invention. From the foregoing and the following, it will be understood that the cleaning system **100** of the present invention includes and claims to be a fully assembled system and method of use, as well as a system which can be assembled, disassembled, is telescoping or collapsible, or otherwise portable and/or compressible in overall

largest dimension.

The present cleaning system **100** invention includes, as described herein, one or more proximal handle assemblies **500**, one or more shaft sections **410** of a handle sub-assembly **400**, a holster sub-assembly **470** or other similar functional means, a yoke section **450** or similar functional means, a head sub-assembly **300** or similar functional means, and a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** or similar functional means having a fluid delivery tube **504** or similar functional means and a nozzle assembly **700** which mounts onto the head assembly **300** or similar functional means.

In a preferred embodiment, a kit **100** for wet and/or dry cleaning includes one or more proximal handle assemblies **500**, one or more shaft sections **410** of a handle sub-assembly **400**, a holster sub-assembly **470** or other similar functional means, a yoke section **450** or similar functional means, a head sub-assembly **300** or similar functional means, and a cleaning fluid reservoir **500** or similar functional means having a fluid delivery tube **504** or similar functional means and a nozzle assembly **700** which mounts onto the head assembly **300** or similar functional means.

In a preferred embodiment, the system comprises a re-usable handle sub-assembly **400**, one or more replaceable cleaning pads **200**. Additionally, the handle sub-assembly **400** includes the holster sub-assembly **600**. The fluid reservoir **500** can be provided to the user sealed or temporarily closed. Additionally, the nozzle assembly **700**, fluid delivery tube **504** and/or valve assembly **800** can be replaceable or non-replaceable, and can be provided with every reservoir **500** cleaning fluid **502** refill, or separately or otherwise.

The method for assembling the kit **100** or cleaning system **100** of the present invention includes the following steps, not intended to be exhaustive, necessary, or all-inclusive and without any other imitations presumed thereby:

- coupling temporarily or permanently one or more shaft sections **410** together;
- 5 - coupling temporarily or permanently one or more holster assemblies **600** to the system **100**;
- coupling temporarily or permanently one or more yoke sections **450** to the system **100**;
- coupling temporarily or permanently one or more head assemblies **300** to the system **100**;
- coupling temporarily or permanently one or more proximal handle assemblies **500** to the
10 system **100**;
- installing temporarily or permanently one or more fluid reservoirs **500**, each having its own associated one or more fluid delivery tubes **504** and one or more nozzle assemblies **700**, into the one or more holster assemblies **600**;
- mounting temporarily or permanently one or more of the nozzle assemblies **700** of the
15 one or more fluid reservoirs **500** onto the one or more of the head assemblies **300**;
- securing temporarily or permanently one or more cleaning pads **200** or cleaning cloths **200** to the one or more head assemblies **300** with the cleaning pad retaining means **308**;
- placing the cleaning pad **200** or cleaning cloth **200** onto the surface to be cleaned **712** and moving it back and forth one or more times over a portion of the surface to be cleaned **712**;
- 20 - dispensing an initial volume of cleaning fluid **502** onto the surface to be cleaned **712** and cleaning the surface to be cleaned **712** therewith;
- dispensing additional volumes of cleaning fluid **502** onto the surface to be cleaned **712** and repeat cleaning the surface to be cleaned **712**;
- absorbing dust, dirt, debris, spilled fluids or dispensed cleaning fluid **502** onto the

cleaning pad 200 or cloth 200;

- replacing temporarily or permanently one or more cleaning pads 200 or cleaning cloths 200 on the one or more head assemblies 300 with the cleaning pad retaining means 308;

5 - replacing temporarily or permanently one or more fluid reservoirs 500 into the one or more holster assemblies 600; and

- disassembling the wet cleaning kit 100 or cleaning system 100 for transportation, storage, or as desired.

10 Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention belongs. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, the preferred methods and materials are now described. All publications and patent documents referenced in the present invention are incorporated herein by reference.

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While the principles of the invention have been made clear in illustrative embodiments, there will be immediately obvious to those skilled in the art many modifications of structure, arrangement, proportions, the elements, materials, and components used in the practice of the invention, and otherwise, which are particularly adapted to specific environments and operative requirements without departing from those principles. The appended claims are intended to cover 20 and embrace any and all such modifications, with the limits only of the true purview, spirit and scope of the invention.

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